Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1808. [No. 2148.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,

About two thousand bushels Isle of May

S A L T.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril

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Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district of aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14 dt29.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* for a complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14. d29

NOTICE,

On SATURDAY the 23d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

—ALSO,—

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 5th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of $258 6 cents, with interest from the 18th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, *Trustee.*

April 6. eots.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

For BOSTON,

The Brig *FOX*,
Captain Drummond;
Ready to receive a cargo, will sail in a few days, & take freight on moderate terms.—Apply to the Captain on board, or to

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 19. d5t

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Houshold and Kitchen Furniture,

&c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 20.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Thomas Simms, *deceased,*

All the Personal Estate of the said deceased,

Consisting of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of *Groceries*, &c.

Also a Negro Man and Boy.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Simms, *Adm'x.*

April 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store, on a credit,

Ten crates of blue and green edged PLATES.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 19.

GERMAN LINENS.

I Have on Hand,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5te12t.

☞ Education.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school; The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds.

April 2.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. SPOONER,

IN one of your late papers I have noticed a publication entitled "*War our Wisdom now.*" The sentiments advanced in that piece, appear to me to be founded on "*fals facts,*" and false reasoning; and are calculated to mislead the public mind, at a time when *error is ruin.*

If, as the writer observes, "our government will not plunge us into a war, until it can ascertain the feelings of those, on whom it must depend for support," it is surely important that the public feelings should be guided by correct information. For if war is declared in consequence of the wishes of the people, they make themselves responsible for all the calamities which it may bring upon them.

It is not improbable that it will become necessary for the people to express their sentiments on this all important crisis; it is therefore a duty, which they owe to themselves and to posterity, to examine before they decide; *to look before they leap.* And the writer of this article firmly believe that nothing but the voice of the people, expressed in language too plain to be misunderstood & too strong to be despised, can save our country from a ruinous war. There are some good old grey heads still out of the grave, who should warn us of its calamities—my *mutilated* friend has experienced too many of them to make war in sport.

The writer of these remarks is a federalist. He makes these declarations for two reasons:

First—To exonerate the printer from the charge of palming upon his subscribers the writings of federalists for those of republicans.

Second—To declare to the world that the federalists ever have been and still are the FRIENDS OF PEACE: and if our nation is involved in a destructive war, the blame may not be laid to their charge.

I should not have troubled my fellow citizens at this time, had not the advocates of war first appeared in your paper——And I think you cannot refuse to publish these remarks, after having published those that have given rise to them.

I do not affix my name to this production for three reasons. I have not the vanity to think it could give the subject any additional importance——I am not ambitious of newspaper fame——I want no office.

—

WAR UNNECESSARY AND RUINOUS.

—

FOR WHAT ARE WE TO GO TO WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN?

It is said *because Great Britain claims and exercises the right of taking her sailors from our merchant ships on the high seas.*

It is granted that Great Britain both claims and exercises this right.

It is also granted that this right is founded on the principle, that a subject cannot *by his own act* expatriate himself——its exercise is founded on self preservation.

But the principle that a citizen cannot by his own act expatriate himself is also a principle of *our own government*——Suppose Aaron Burr in the Floridas to levy war against the U. S would it be an excuse for him to say that he had abandoned his country and became a Spanish subject?——No——

It is also a part of the law of nations——and is adhered to particularly by FRANCE.

But it is denied that there is any principle in our constitution opposed to it.

The constitution of the U. S. when it says *that all men are equal &c. &c.* though it asserts an abstract or general proposition, yet cannot be practically applied to any but *our own citizens:* That is we are thereby bound to guarantee *equal rights,* &c. &c. only to our own citizens—otherwise——

We should be bound to fight the battles of all mankind——And it would be a sufficient cause of war against Algiers, France or Turkey, in those kingdoms all men were not *equal,* &c. &c.

Besides, it is an established principle of the law of nations, that every *independent* nation has an unqualified right to regulate the admission and priviledges of strangers. The right of foreigners, therefore, depend on our laws.

If our naturalization laws militate against the laws of nations, as acknowledged by ourselves, we are the aggressors——Our laws ought not to contravene the laws of nations, by which we profess to be governed—and which are the tacit treaties between all nations.

And such is the proper construction of our laws, that the privileges they bestow, cannot be construed to militate against prior rights and duties. This must be their construction, so long as we admit the principle that a citizen cannot expatriate himself by his own act.

But tho' a person cannot by *his own act* expatriate himself, yet every nation may relinquish the allegiance of its subjects—this is always done on a severance of empire, (as by the treaty of 1783, G. Britain relinquished her claim to the allegiance of the citizens of these states): They may also *modify* that claim by treaty.

So that both the principles advanced by the *advocate for war,* viz. that there is an opposition of fundamental principles, and that that opposition is insurmountable except by the subjugation of one or the other of the opposing nations, are utterly groundless.

That Washington, or any other respectable federalist ever imagined that there was any such insurmountable opposition, has no better foundation. On this subject the error of the war advocate arose from misaking an argument for a principle.

OUGHT WE TO EXPECT THAT GREAT-BRITAIN WILL GIVE UP THIS RIGHT? She may consent to modify it.

The existence of that nation depends on her navy; and the existence of her navy depends on her power to retain her sailors.

If the right were abandoned by Great Britain, her sailors would desert almost *en masse.* She could not send a vessel abroad. The temptation of higher wages would always induce desertion.

To give up the right, *in toto,* would be to give up her very existence. Ought we to expect such a sacrifice.

IS IT FOR OUR INTEREST THAT GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD GIVE UP THIS RIGHT, or *even consent to a modification of it?* This is an important question. We ought not to go to war, to obtain a sword for our own destruction. Let us examine this question.

If Great Britain abandon the right, the British sailors would desert as above stated.

They would engage in our service for less wages than her own, (for engage they must, there being no other way for them to get a livelihood) our native American sailors of course would be thrown out of employ. *Which ought we to encourage, foreign sailors or our own?* Sailors, as observed, are a class of men, who can get a livelihood only on the sea, *it is their element.* The want of employ is a serious calamity to them, and to their country.

In case of a war hereafter *no reliance* could be placed on foreign sailors. And we should in a few years have no native sailors. Where would be our safety? Our whole commerce, our ships both mercantile and naval in the hands of foreign sailors. *Would this be good policy?*

Again, is it good policy to encourage emigrants of any description, especially whose morals and habits are corrupt. Mr. Jefferson, many years ago, warned us against this policy.

But of the abuse of the right we ought to complain; Britain also takes our own sailors sometimes from our merchant ships as well as hers.

This abuse arises, as the advocate for war very justly observes, from *the similarity of features, manners, language and dress.* But let it be remembered that a *right and its abuse are two things.* The christian religion is one thing, but the abuse of it is quite a different thing.

Against the abuse of this right we have remonstrated *and with effect;* and Great Britain on proof of citizenship invariably discharges our sailors.

But it is said she gives no credit to American protections!

It is a notorious fact that a foreigner may get his protection within three days after his arrival.

If protections had been granted to real Americans only, they would have been respected. In fact, two false protections have been granted where one American sailor has been detained.

If instead of granting protections to foreigners, our government would pass a law *that none but real Americans should be employed in our service;* there would be no need of the exercise of the right on the part of Great Britain; and the abuse of it would cease of course.

The policy of such a law is evident, it would give exclusive encouragement to our own seamen; it would render our commerce and navy safe in war. It would keep from our country a set of men who when out of employ, prey on society.

Which is preferable, *the passage of such a law or a war of extermination?* There may be some who delight to see our cities in a blaze, our commerce ruined, our crops rotting in our barns. But let the citizens of Vermont reflect that they must share in the general calamity. What will they do with their beef, pork, grain, lumber, pot ashes, &c. reflect; the evils experienced from the present embargo are but the beginning of sorrow.

Besides, Mr. Jefferson used to say, let commerce defend itself. *Why should we fight to defend British sailors?* I should rather that every British sailor who ever deserted her service should be sent back than that this country should be plunged into a war, a war of extermination.

BUT WHAT ARE THE MEANS BY WHICH WE ARE TO COMPEL GREAT BAITAIN TO ABANDON THIS RIGHT?

The advocate for war says, that *England must be subjugated; that we must enter into an alliance with France.*

But France claims the same right—and she takes her seamen from our national ships. It is not true, therefore, that France contends for the liberty of the seas.

So that, after we have crushed England we must coax France to abandon the same principles.

If England is subjugated, France will possess her navy. Is it probible that France, after adding to her present power, the naval power of Great Britain, will yield a right which, now, *even without a navy,* she both claims and exercises.—— *Why ought we to hope for such an improbability?*

But unless we can make France, after the conquest of England, relinquish the right, we shall have fought and suffered *for nothing.* This proves that the object of war is to crush Great Britain, rather than to obtain the abandonment of a claim.

BUT ARE WE PREPARED FOR A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN—for a war of extermination?

Where is our navy to defend our coast?

Where are our fortifications to defend our cities?

Can we protect our commerce?

Where shall we get our revenue when commerce is destroyed?

From land taxes. Where will the farmers get their money to pay land taxes?

But government are raising a standing army of 30 000. *For reasons hereafter to be given,* France will furnish them I FEAR.

Nations rest in security under popular leaders till it is too late to struggle.

HAVE WE NO OTHER GROUND OF DANGER FROM THE DOWNFALL OF THE BRITISH POWER?

While the British navy exists it will be a balance to the overgrown power of France—now it is the only check.

I confess that I am one of those, who are weak enough to believe that the navy of Great Britain alone stands between France and the independence of my country. If our rights are in danger from the power of England alone, what must be our situation, when the power of England and France shall be united. While the British navy gives Bonaparte the strength of the lion, will it give him the gentleness of the lamb?

To me, it is not an answer to say, 'because no man ever conquered the world, that therefore Bonaparte cannot subjugate this country; nor does it follow because we loose our independence that therefore he can conquer the world; or that because a man has come to his growth, that therefore he cannot use his strength.'

A few years ago Bonaparte was a Corsican captain; who can say how far his power may extend?

My fears for the independence of my country are founded *on the character of Bonaparte—The means in his power—And the known disposition of our government.*

Who will deny that Bonaparte is ambitious? Look at his conquests.

With the British navy he would have the command of our commerce and of our coast.

Canada, a country of Frenchmen; (and Frenchmen are always Frenchmen) would afford a convenient inlet for troops; so would Novascotia; the Floridas and N. Orleans.

If we were united, perhaps the conquest of the United States would be impracticable, our citizens are as brave as patriotic; IF *we were united*——On that IF is to depend our independence. But ought we to calculate on union——*France has done more by her intrigues than by her arms* Are there not BURRS and WILKINSONS in our country.

Calculating however on the best—we should be hemmed in on every side and forced to become a military instead of a commercial nation.

The known disposition of our government is favorable to France, which will give that nation an easy access to more important advantages.

Our government interdicted our trade with the island of St. Domingo on the demand of the French minister though made in disrespectful and imperious terms.

Our territory has been violated by Spain, (and Spain is almost a French province) our vessels and our seamen have been taken by France. The complaints of government are not heard.

They have shut our ports against Great Britain by *non importation & embargo acts.* Those who have the means of information say, that these acts were passed on the *demand of France.*

They keep the communications of our minister at France a secret from the people—Government have a great many national secrets. Much debate with closed doors: Why?

When information is demanded *powder and ball* are the reply. At Washington it is *now unsafe to question the conduct of government or its officers.* For questioning the conduct of gen. Wilkinson Mr. Randolph has been challenged; for asserting that our administration was under the influence of France, Mr. Gardenier though a republican, has been shot through the body in a duel!——Freedom of debate.

They have refused to negociate with G. Britain relative to the affair of the Chesapeake, though ample satisfaction has been offered.

They are now about extending the embargo to the sleighs and waggons of Vermont.* Our intercourse with Canada is about to be interdicted, at a time when the merchants and farmers of Vermont, have ashes, lumber, pork, &c. on hand to the amount of 500 000, ready for the Montreal market, and for which the holders would receive specie.

It is said that now is the time to *negociate* with Bonaparte to obtain his GUARANTEE for the new laws of nations, viz. that ships shall protect all on board both *men* and *property.* And further the possession of Canada and the Floridas.

The fact that Bonaparte contends for the liberties of the seas is assumed—France never did contend for the liberty of the seas when she had the power to violate it. As before observed, she takes her seamen even from our *national ships.* And as to the principle that *free ships make free goods,* we ought never to wish to see it established.

That principle is always in favor of a weaker naval belligerent power—but against its opponent who has the command of the sea; *and against a neutral and commercial nation.* The two first positions needs no illustration; and the latter is easily demonstrated from the present state of the belligerent nations of Europe.

At this time England has the command of the sea—France is unable to bring home the produce of her islands—if free ships make free goods she would employ our ships to *carry* her produce.

For this our ship owners would receive only *freight.* But as the principle now stands, our merchants *purchase* the produce of the French islands and then *carry* it to France or elsewhere, and of course receive a *mercantile profit* in addition to the *freight.* In fact our merchants have received vast profit from this trade. But there is so much of the sound of *liberty* in the proposition that *free ships should make free goods,* that it will pass for a priviledge until it is understood.

As to possessing Canada and the Floridas—of what use would they be to us—of what use is Louisiana to us, unless to hatch treasons—we shall not retain it one year, if it is still in our possession.

What GUARANTEE can we receive from France, for even the existence of our independence. *What security has a weak nation, when power is the rule of right?*

"Can you draw out the Leviathan with a hook?"—"Can you make a covenant with him?"

Where are the nations who have *negociated with Bonaparte*—what has become of his GUARANTEES—*what has become of the Republics of Switzerland?*—remember their fate—*remember the fate of Holland*—of *Italy*—of *Austria*—of *Prussia*—of *Portugal*—At this moment see what is becoming of *Spain*—of *Denmark*—of *Russia*—and of *Turkey.*

It has been the fatal error of nations to rest in security, till the hour of salvation is past—*They are lulled to sleep by the partizans of the conqueror*—who denounce the *warning voice,* as the voice of party and faction.

I tremble for the independence of our country, when it must rest on the faith or humanity of a conqueror.

IS WAR THE WISH OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—Do they wish to put every thing at hazard—are they tired of happiness? It is the government who would plunge us headlong into war, when nei
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** The act has passed.*

long into war, when neither *honor, interest or necessity impel them,*

I hope there is yet a saving spirit among us—let it arise—let it cry aloud for

PEACE.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, *April* 18.

We learn by the ship Thames, from Batavia, that admiral Pellew, with a squadron, consisting of two line of battle ships, 3 frigates and 2 brigs, having on board 12 hundred troops, had anchored in the harbor of Gresse, and taken possession of that place without opposition. Two Dutch line of battle ships, and an East Indiaman, were scuttled, and left in possession of the enemy.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

We have received the report of the committee of the senate to whom was refered the correspondence between Mr. Monroe & Mr. Canning, and between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose, also the letters of Erskine and Champagny. This report is too long for this evening's Gazette. It concludes with submitting the following.

The committee finally beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee do bring in a bill, authorising the president of the United States, in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe in his judgment, to suspend the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, under such exceptions and restrictions, as the public interest may require: *Provided*, Such suspension shall not extend beyond days after the commencement of the next session of congress.

Resolved, That the committee do bring in a bill, authorising the president of the U. S. to suspend the operation of the several acts prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, if in his judgment the public interest should require it: *Provided*, That such suspension shall not extend beyond days after the commencement of he next session of congress.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to report a bill prohibiting after the day of all commercial intercourse with such of the belligerent nations, whose edicts against the neutral commerce of the U. S. may render such prohibition expedient.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to report a bill, expatriating all citizens of the U. S. commanding ships or vessels of the U. S. who shall be convicted of voluntarily accepting any license, or paying any tax, in conformity to the British orders of council, of the 11th Nov. last.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to report a bill, imposing on the navigation and commerce of foreign nations restrictions corresponding with the restrictions imposed by them respectively on the commerce and navigation of the United States.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

WASHINGTON, *April* 19.

A short time after eleven the house went into committee of the whole on the bill from the senate authorising the president of the United States under certain contingencies to suspend the act laying an embargo.

After a wide discussion and the proposition of various amendments, all of which were negatived, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment; when after further discussion, and the rejection of numerous amendments offered, the final question was taken at half past ten o'clock on the *passage of the bill*—yeas 60, nays 38.

April 20.

Mr. Bibb offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to establish several post roads in Georgia.

Agreed to.

Mr. Fisk from the committee appointed on the petition of sir James Jay, made a report to authorise the president to purchase his secret of sympathetic ink.

On motion of *Mr. D. R. Williams*,

It was postponed indefinitely.

The house took up the report respecting judge Innes.

Mr. Smilie moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole house.

After considerable debate, this motion was carried, ayes 48, noes 25.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners, was read the third time, but their being no quorum the house adjourned.

The French minister talks of "sequestering" American property. If with this view the orders were given to burn American vessels and their cargoes, it is evident they mean to *sequester* in a pretty thorough manner.

[*Phil. True Amer.*

It is said that the marquis of *Wellesley* has been appointed by the king of Great Britain, secretary for foreign affairs, in the room of Mr. *Canning*, resigned.

COMMERCIAL.

At Antigua, 11th ult. the prices were, flour 15 dollars, plenty; tobacco 14 scarce; rice 7, plenty; fish 7 50, scarce; corn 2 50 scarce; lumber of all kinds scarce and high.

Captain Jackson, arrived at Boston from St. Lucar and Cadiz, reports, that salted provisions were high, beef 24 dolls. pork 32, rice 9 50 to 10, fish 6 to 7, tobacco 40.

At Tobago, March 10, flour 15 dollars.

At St. Barts, March 10, flour 14 dollars.

At Havanna all kinds of lumber in great demand.

To satisfy the curiosity of those, who may wish to know the manner in which col. Pickering's letter was received by the governor of Massachusettss, we publish he following from under his own hand and seal. In publishing this, we shall only indulge in a single remark. If it be true, as the governor states, that, on reading the first page of the letter, he closed the manuscript, and wrote his peurile and peevish answer to colonel Pickering, he exhibited a petulance of disposition, a deficiency of candor, a want of common decorum, and a destitution of dignity of character extremely derogatory to the high and distinguished office he fills. If there is a decent man in that state, who is a friend and admirer of the governor, his face must be crimsoned with the blush of mortification and chagrin.

(*N. Y. Spec.*)

OFFICIAL.

BOSTON, *March* 3.

SIR,

I YESTERDAY received your letter consisting of six sheets, dated the 7th ultimo. My pressing calls in public concerns would not allow me to attempt to read it until late last evening. Before I had gone through the first page, I was surprised by your novel and extraordinary claim upon me, as governor of the commonwealth, expressed in these words—"I now address it (meaning your letter) to you, sir, as the proper organ of communication." Had this been a request to have communicated your letter to the legislature of this commonwealth, as a favor to you, I should have continued to read until from its contents I became satisfied, whether I ought, or ought not to grant it; but on finding it to be a new and unexpected claim upon my official duty, I folded the letter instantly, in order to reflect upon *(its)* principles; I have not unfolded it since, and now return it to you by the mail.

You will recollect that the senate and house of representatives of this commonwealth, are visible, organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter a speaker; that both have clerks. You will also recollect that there is a secretary chosen by the two houses; that whatever is proper to be communicated to them, by you, may be communicated through one, or the other of these; but that the governor of the commonwealth is obliged *ex officio*, to communicate as governor, to the legislature, whatever member of congress shall please to address to him for that purpose, cannot be submitted to by me until I find it to be made my duty by the constitution of the commonwealth. You seem to found your claim in your being a senator of this state: I can discern no distinction in this respect, between members of the senate, and members of the house; all are representatives of the state, and all must have equal claims.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, esq. a senator from Massachusetts, in the congress of the Uuited States.

The emigration to America from the west of Scotland, and still more from the north & west of Ireland, is carried to a much more alarming extent than is generally believed.—We are told that in 1801 no fewer than fourteen thousand souls were landed from Ireland by the Philadelphia ships alone; and supposing the number conveyed by ships to all the other harbors of America equal only to that of the Philadelphia ships, the yearly transport will amount to near 30,000 souls! No slave ship was ever so crouded as the American ships with passengers from Londonderry. We have heard a ship of 215 tons, took on board 530 passengers, which with 12 of the crew, make a total 542, being double the number allowed to be stowed in a slave ship of that burthen.

The situation of Spain and Portugal are convenient for the invasion of Ireland. It is recorded in the Irish History, that in the earlier ages the west of Ireland was repeatedly devastated by the expeditions from Spain; and it is notorious, to those versed in the popular antiquities of Ireland that in some of the south western provinces, traces of these descents are still remaining. We will not go so far as to say that Ireland was once conquered by Spain; but we will assert, that the Spaiards have left their descendants, some of their customs and more of their language, in so many parts of Ireland, that it is very difficult not to believe that they were originally very strong in that kingdom.

It is a singular occurrence in the history of the present times, and after all something creditable to the character of Bonaparte, that he is every where endeavoring to dissolve that unnatural connexion which heretofore existed between the church and the state. He has lately commanded the king of Spain to give every toleration to the jews, where, formerly, they were so cruelly persecuted, and to grant them the rights and privileges of citizens. We believe if this spirit of universal toleration was more general and that the injurious distinction of a privileged class in every state was dissolved, it would ultimately redound more to the true interests of religion and morality.—We are certain at least, it would often be the means of increasing the strength and resources of the state.

FRENCH INJUSTICE.

PRISON SHIP, Point Petre, February 29, 1808.

DEAR FRIEND,

I take the liberty to embrace this opportunity to inform you of my present situation, confined on board this ship as a prisoner.—On the 10th of August last I sailed from this port in the ship Julia Ann, bound to New York, with a number of [French] passengers, about ten miles distance, a small boat came along side with two men, one of which came on board. My mate demanded his business, he answered he wished a passage to New York. At this present time my ship was under the cover of an English brig's guns; myself in the cabin putting my papers in order to be examined by said brig. My mate came down in the cabin, and informed me there was a man on board [who] demanded a passage.—On seeing the man I found it to be the same who had applied to me before, and [whom] I denied his passage on account of his not having a passport. I ordered him to go into his boat. My people answered, that the man on board had ordered the man in the boat to put off. This was done, knowing there was no way to get rid of him. The next I saw was a boat coming from the brig. [They] took some of my men out, and put an officer on board, and ordered me for Antigua, accompanied by a schooner of ten guns. On my arrival at Antigua, I noted a protest, which is in the hands of Mr. Daniel Beach, merchant, of New York. My ship and cargo were acquitted; all my men passengers [were] taken out excepting one, which was a Mr. Dennis, by an order from admiral Cochrane. Three of the passengers are here present, and those men have sworn before the court that I made an abandonment of them to the English. On account of these false depositions, my ship and cargo are seized, and I am condemned to pay ten thousand dollars. Not being in my power to pay so large a sum, I must depend on my friends to regain my liberty; which is sweet to me, as I have a wife and two children. I am an American, born in Boston.—I wish you to do me the favor to make my horrid situation known to the New-England society, that they may petition to the secretary of state, that government may demand me, my mate and people. Mr. Daniel Beach and E. M. Stillwell, are my owners in New-York. My owners will give security to government for the appeal in France, and my government will give security here. On these conditions, myself, ship and people will be given up. My hopes are fixed on your friendship towards your countrymen, & your compliance with my request shall never be forgotten by your humble servant.

JOHN CLOUGH.

(*New-York paper.*)

From the STAUNTON EAGLE.

As the signification of colours may not be altogether known many of our readers, and as the interpretation of them may have a tendency to regulate the mode of dress particularly in our fair country-women we earnestly recommend them to their notice.

BLACK—signifies wisdom, sobriety, and mourning.

RED—justice, virtue and defence.

FLAME COLOUR—beauty and desire.

MAIDENS BLUSH—envy.

FLESH COLOUR—lasciviousness.

CARNATION—craft, subtlety and deceit.

GREEN—hope.

GLASS GREEN—youthfulness and rejoicing.

YELLOW—jealousy.

LEMON COLOUR—jealousy also.

PERFECT YELLOW—joy honor & greatness of spirit.

GOLD COLOUR—avarice,

STRAW COLOUR—plenty.

ORANGE TAWNEY—pride.

BLUE—true faith and continued affections

AZURE—constancy.

VIOLET COLOUR—a religious mind.

POPPINJAY GREEN—wantonness.

PURPLE—fortitude.

WHITE—death.

MILK WHITE—innocency, purity, truth and integrity.

WHITE, BLACK, RED, and GREEN——are colors held sacred in the church of Rome; and there are various other emblematical significations in regard to clors which are frequently left to the judgement of artists.

COMPARISON.

A humorous author compares love to the small pox—the longer it is making its appearance, the more violent is the disorder.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria are requested to make out a list of their taxable property of the following description, in order that they may be prepared to hand the same to the subscriber when called upon.

Richard Lewis, *Assessor.*

April 16. dlw

A List of the Taxable Property.

Levies, wholesale merchants, retail ditto, shop keepers, tavern licences, stories, lamp tax, horses, cows, carts, drays, two wheel carriages four wheel ditto, dogs male and female, and biscuit bake houses.

Extract of the Law of the Corporation.

"And if any master or mistress of a family, or any owner of taxable property, shall neglect or refuse to give in a list of all male tytheables, belonging to, or residing in his or her family; or of all his or her taxable property, within five days after demand made thereof by any assessor, the person so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars. And if any person whatsoever shall wilfully omit or misrepresent in the list given in, any tythable or any taxable property, or shall in any other manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed upon such tythable or taxable property. Every merchant, shop-keeper, mechanic, or other person, having in his or her service or employment any clerk, journeyman apprentice or assistant, shall render an account of the same in his or her list of tythables, and shall be accountable for the capitation tax hereby imposed, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as if such clerk, journeyman, apprentice or assistant were a member of his or her family.

April 16.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, } SALT.
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag,
Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO,

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
- 10 pipes old port
- 5 do. Madeira
- 30 quarter casks Lisbon
- 12 do. particular Teneriffe
- 15 do. Malaga
- 15 pipes old cognac brandy
- 5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
- 5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
- 4 do. first quality molasses
- 6 do. green copperas
- 2 do. alum
- 20 do. brown sugar
- 20 bags pimento
- 15 do. pepper
- 10 chests young hyson
- 10 do. hyson skin
- 5 do. imperial

TEAS
- 100 bags green coffee
- 150 kegs madder
- 30 do. ground ginger
- 30 do. raisins
- 1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
- 5 keys salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white *Rolls*, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
- 1000 pieces Nankeen
- Russia Sheeting and Duck
- 1 bale Writing Paper
- 50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low.
- Sugars and Coffee
- 40 hhds Molasses
- 1 pipe port Wine
- 10 do. Holland Gin
- 5 do. French Brandy
- 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Washington Bridge Company*, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the *Washington Bridge Company*, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this day of

Witness,

April 12. eot2M.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10. law2m.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eo4w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—[15.] lawtf

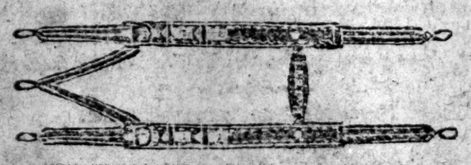
N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or man with a family. T. B. M

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Loaf and Lump ditto,
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

The subscriber will Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THE DWELLING HOUSE

On Fairfax, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. Wadsworth. The lot fronts sixty-five feet on Fairfax street, and extends back one hundred and eighteen feet to a ten feet alley.

He will Sell, on a credit of 6, and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek, and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass Barnet, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoile, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the *American Gardener*, and *Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening*, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A *NEGRO MAN*, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&1aw1stMy

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eo6w

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367 / 22,205 / 30,403 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d regt. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a Lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)